

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7. 1898.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

WELFARE OF CAMP ALGER. WORK ON WAR REVENUE BILL. BOMBARDING AT SANTIAGO

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

LACK OF UNIFORMS AND

Washington, June 6 -The physical condition and welfare of the volunteer regiments which have been brought together in Camp Alger, a few miles outside of Washington, naturally exfact, inevitable-that complaints and criticisms on account of the lack of this or that article of necessity or comfort should find loud and free

tion for some of the complaints and criticisms tions. is, unhappily, true, and yet a pretty careful and investigation of existing conditions indicates not only that many of the statements made and published have been considerably eraggerated, but that there has been a steady and substantial improvement, and it is only fair to add that there is still vast room for im-

To begin at the beginning, while the site of the encampment possessed some natural advantages, it lacked others, one of which must be regarded as indispensable to the health and comfort of a large body of troops, especially when a considerable proportion of them consisted of raw recruits, and the remainder of men who had never become inured to the exposure and hardship of active military life, even in a great camp of instruction and organization. Probably, if the lack of a sufficient supply of wholesome water for drinking and cook ing, and of anything like an adequate supply for essary purposes, had been realized beforehand, the site would not have been chosen.

That this lack has been and is being severely felt is admitted by everybody, and by none more freely and candidly than by the officers of the Army who are doing their utmost to supply The natural sources of supply are a few small springs with a meagre flow of water, most of which are said to become dry except in seasons of frequent and abundant rainfall, and the surface water which flows from the hillsides into the low and marshy grounds which bisect the encampment and are found in a few other places. The swamp water is unfit for drinking or cooking purposes unless treated with greater likely to employ. Besides, it is constantly ex-

#### WATER FROM WELLS.

In addition to these sources of supply there is, first, a considerable number of driven wells, which range from ten to twenty From these a somewhat meagre supply of more or less doubtful purity is obundergoing chemical analysis. If boiled, it is head, believed to be not dangerous or unwholesome. Second, four wells which have been sunk to depths ranging from fifty to sixty feet, which furnish pure water. One of these wells yields water with the pump in continuous action, and the flow from the others is less abundant. It is sed to siek twenty other wells of the cription, so that there will be one for tenant Hebson was sinking her. ent, and two well-boring plants have been ordered to do the work, and are said to be

hoped and expected that the total yield will be to supply all the troops with pure more are expected, it is evident that I and drinking purposes alone a large daily supply of good water is required.

men in a healthful and decent condition. day, for example, the dust lay two or three inches deep on the drill and parade grounds, ands. and in the company and regimental streets, as well as in all roads on the higher ground had or had not been sent to the Powers. throughout the encampment. So far as the Tribune correspondent was informed to-day by an officer of Major-General Graham's staff and needs of the war necessitated the measure. that the problem was to be solved by entering into contracts with a number of established laundries. Each soldier is to pay for the washing of his clothes by having the amount, \$1, de-

month, and paid to the contractor The staff officer sail that with the clotheswashing thus removed from the encampment. the quartermaster would be able to establish bath houses for each regiment, and obtain water enough to enable the men to keep their bodies | capital. clean. He remarked that the proposed laundry system was the same as that in the Regular Army, where it had been found satisfactory. Just how satisfactorily it will work in the case be ordered away at any time and on short notice, and some of whom may prefer to wash their own clothes, especially in cases of limited wardrobes, remains to be seen. The fact that the experiment is to be tried on the ground of requirements even by the sinking of twenty more have left Spain, proceeding for Eastern waters.

THE FOOD SUPPLY COMPLAINED OF. still heard respecting the rations issued to the troops at Camp Alger, both as to the quanti y and quality. Of course, many of these complaints are due to causes for which the commanding officers and commissaries are not responsible. The cally ration is a liberal one, consisting of more good, wholesome food-when the contractor is reasonably honest and the com- in this city to-day from Vienna says: missary reasonably diligent and attentive to his the volunteer has been accustomed to a greater diet in which "hard tack," bacon, beans, coffee nearly ready to proceed to sea." without milk or cream, and so on, cut what to him seems a disproportionately large figure. If he has been used to roast beef or steaks or chops once or twice a day, a change to fresh meat

twice a week seems to him a real privation. These things are troubling a good many volunteers now, as they did in 1861. Moreover, many of the men detailed as cooks are green and inexperienced, and some of their dishes are not tempting. They have an abundant supply of cooking utensils-about three times as many as the voluntiers had in 1861—but have not yet found the knack of using them with the best results. On the whole, however, as The Tribune correspondent can youch from personal observation, the cooking in many of the regiments at Camp Alger is fairly good, and in some cases is exceptionally so. Complaints on this score will gradually diminish and finally cease. But there have undoubtedly been some just

New-Work

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, June 6.-The conferrees on the WATER SUPPLY STILL INADEQUATE- | War Revenue bill held their first session today, and with the exception of two hours for dinner between 6 and 8 o'clock they were in continuous session from 3 o'clock this afternoon until late to-night.

on the most general features of their work Nothing has therefore developed as to the actual was manifested on the part of representatives and friends of the soldiers. The camp being of both houses which gave rise to the expressituated so near to Washington, and Congress sion on all sides that the conference would not being in session, it was likewise natural-in be so prolonged as they had been led to feel it would. The House members were found to be generally willing to accept the changes made by the Senate where those changes were merely questions of phraseology, and to meet the Sen-That there has been and is reasonable founda- ators half-way on the more material altera-

There was comparatively little talk over the general features of the bill, but the work began promptly with the first paragraphs, beer and bacco receiving first attention. It is known that the representatives of the House stood out stiffly for their original provisions for the taxation of the tobacco on hand and also for the House reading on tobacco packages, but it is said that no definite agreement was reached on either proposition. The indications are that the provision in regard to beer will be left as

The Democratic members sat with the Republicans, and there was no suggestion of party division, as is usual in considering revenue

#### WAS A SPANISH BOAT SUNK!

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch-boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, June 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, 10 a, m.-Whether the American first has sunk a Spanish torpedoboat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New-Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo-boat destroyer close to the shore, and signalled the flagship New-York that it was evi-Both the New-York and the New-Orleans opened fire, and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally a thirteen-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon, as first reported) was fired and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where care than raw and inexperienced soldiers are supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror, but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or the Furor, as the Terror is not believed to have been at Santiago

On Saturday two Schwarzkopf torpedoes were found floating two miles south of El Morro. This is the class of torpedo used by the Spanish, and

Many officers of the fleet believe that a darkened railway train that was moving along the shore was the real object of the bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage has been found; no dead bodies have been noticed, and those fired at the collier Merrimac while Lieu-

## MADRID AND THE WAR.

to-day Senor Giron, the Minister of the Colonies, replying to inquiries on the subject, said the Government had no information tending to they have enough men to face both the insursooking and drinking purposes. At confirm the Spanish reports that the United gents and the invaders, while Admiral Cervera present much has to be hauled in barrels three | States cruiser Baltimore had been blown up by or four miles or more. As there are now an internal explosion at Manila except the fact twenty thousand troops in Camp Alger, and that "Lloyd's Gazette" had erased the Baltimore from its list of American ships.

Sefior Comas asked if a note had been sent to It is equally evident that a large supply is tions of international law." He urged the Govneeded to keep the persons and clothing of the ernment to include in such a communication the To- fact that "the Americans had furnished arms to an almost savage race in the Philippine Isl-

Senor Giron declined to say whether a note

The Minister of Finance, Senor Pulgcerver, reclearsing of the soldiers' clothing is concerned. | plying to criticisms in the Senate on the raising of the new loan, declared the present situation

## SPAIN'S BIG WAR LOAN.

Paris, June 6 .- "The Temps" to-day publishes ing of his clothes by having the amount, 81, 42-ducted from his pay by the paymaster, each the Spanish Minister of Finance, Sefior Pulgeerver, has submitted to the Cabinet the arrangements for the new loan, which it is understood is to be made without the guarantee of the tobacco monopoly and without the assistance of foreign

The Bank of Spain, it is said, will advance when necessary, in instalments, the sum of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, the amount of the loan, and undertake the foreign expenses of the army of the volunteer troops in Camp Alger, who may and navy. The Government, it is added, estimates that it has sufficient resources for several

## SPAIN'S PHANTOM FLEETS.

Hong-Kong, June 6.-Advices from Manila say necessity is another official confession that the it is officially declared there that four armed

## CAMARA RETURNS TO CADIZ.

Gibraltar, June 6 .- It is reported here to-day that the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara has returned to Cadiz, after completing the series of manœuvres which formed the programme of the cruise.

## WARSHIPS NOT YET READY.

London, June 6 .- A special dispatch received "According to private advices from Cadiz, the duty-than the average soldier can eat. But preparation for active service of the Spanish cruiser Carlos V, the battle-ship Pelayo, and the

variety and a different gort of flet, and he auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, is pronaturally rebels against, or complains about, a ceeding slowly, and these vessels are not yet OT WORRIED ABOUT THE CADIZ FLEET.

Washington, June 6.-That Cadiz fleet, which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday, is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned ships were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days

### PRIZES TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION. Key West, Fla., June 6 (Special).-The vessels which were condemned as prizes last week will be sold at auction on June 27, unless present

plans are changed. The Catalina and Miguel Jover, which were released, will sail for Spain as soon as the bonds in their cases are completed. The bond fixed in the Catalina's case is \$350,000, and in that of the Miguel Jover it is \$300,000.

#### SHIPS FIRE ON FORTS-INSURGENTS ATTACK ON LAND.

pyright: 1808; The Associated Press. Cape Haytlen, Haytl, June 6 (10:50 a. m.).-At 8 o'clock this morning strong cannonading was The conferrees are pledged to secrecy, except heard from the direction of Aguadoros, a little

> cannonading greatly increased, the firing evidently proceeding from guns of the largest call-

#### AMERICANS ATTEMPT TO LAND. (Copyright: 1898; The Associated Press.)

Havana, June 6, 7 p. m.-Twenty-four vessels this morning upon the fortifications at the en-

line from Silioney to Aguadoros, and to-day

It is understood here that the members of the Merrimac crew, who are imprisoned at PROMOTION IN HIS CORPS OR TRANS Santiago, are well treated by the Spanish com-

#### FIRING AT AGUADOROS.

Cape Haytlen, Haytl, June 6 (1:30 p. m.) -Adthe bombardment of the fortifications and the neighboring landings, particularly Aguadoros,

## LANDED AT AGUADORES.

London, June 7 - A dispatch to "The Financial from Cape Haytien, dated Monday, says; "At daylight this morning the American landed at Aguadores, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns. The batteries were first silenced after a sharp bombardment."

#### SPANISH PLANS FOR DEFENCE. London, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of

The Standard" says:

"General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and Gen-

sides of Santiago, to oppose the landing of an

vana has been so relaxed the Powers "pointing out the American viola- he has been able to send reinforcements, war stores and provisions to many parts of the coast, while merchant vessels are entering and leav-

"He aise cables that 'the Home Rule Government, the insular Parliament and the Autonomist authorities are now in regular working order, with the support of all loyalist parties'; while he says: The recels are singularly inactive and lack provisions and supplies, owing to the rigorous watch on the coasts by the Spanish garri-

HEROES USED FOR SPAIN'S DEFENCE. On Board The Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Dauntiess, off Santlago de Cuba, June 5, via Kingsten, Jamaica, June 6, 10 a. m.-Admiral of another attack upon the Spaniards El Morro, to defer sending his name to the Senate for prooned, shall be spared in the firing.

Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were acplacing of prisoners in the direct line of fire is Hobson for the last two years has exhibited a denounced by the American officers as a thir- leaning toward the line rather than for the teenth-century defence, an act of incarnate construction corps, where there is less oppor-

## CUBANS NEAR SANTIAGO.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, eff Sautiago de Cuba, June 5, via cruisers, with colliers and torpedo-boats, and Kingstop, Jamaica, June 6, 10 a. m.—General fers him promotion by transfer to some of the quate now, but will not be made sufficient for all requirements even by the sinking of twenty more west and north of the Province of Santiago, is than the mere advancement of ten numbers in concentrating 4,000 Cubans near the city of his own corps would. Placed now at the bottom

> TO BLOW UP THE MERRIMAC. London, June 7.-The Madrid correspondent of

"The Times" says: "It is stated that the Merrimac sank before reaching the entrance to the channel. Captain

Aunon, Minister of Marine, has sent orders that she be dynamited. "The 'Imparcial' says the Government denies absolutely that any American expeditions have landed in Cuba, and no attack has been made on

# MEDAL PROPOSED FOR HOBSON.

Washington, June 6.-Representative Hartman, of Montana, has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenant Hobson, and each member of his through the State Department that the Spanish crew, for gallant, heroic and patriotic services rendered to the United States at Santiago Harbor on June 3, 1898. It appropriates \$500 for the

> READING MAN ARRESTED AS A SPY. Reading. Penn. June 6.—Advices received by friends of J. H. Edwards, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, who went to Cuba last March, say that he has been arrested as a spy and has gone insane. No other details have been received.

The highest praise of Webster's International Dictionary is given by its rivals for imitation is the sincerest flattery, and they all imitate Webster. When, for the appearance of originality, they radically depart from the Webster methods, the change is generally for the worse,—Advt.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

SIGNS OF AN EARLY AGREEMENT IN INVASION MAY HAVE BEGUN. The Navy Department received a report from Admiral Dewey that the insurgents at Manila had taken eighteen hundred Spanish prisoners, with fifty officers.

The insurgents in the Philippines are strongly posted at Coleocan, eight miles north of Manila. The biggest battle of the present campaign was fought on May 31.

monitor Monadnock was ordered from San Francisco to Manila; a merchant vessel is

to accompany her. Cape Haytlen and Havana dispatches say the American fleet resumed the bombardment of the fortifications at the entrance to Santiago Harbor and along the coast. An attack by insurgents was nade on the Span-

Late dispatches report that United States troops landed at Aguadores under protection of Admiral Sampson's guns,

ish on the land side near Punta Cabrera.

The President and the Navy Department intend to give handsome recognition to Naval Constructor Hobson for his bravery at Santiago, but the form of his promotion will be left to his wishes

The Conference Committee on the War Revenue bill held its first session. The prospects of an early agreement are good.

The sanitary condition of Camp Alger excites

## RECOGNITION FOR HOBSON.

HIS WISHES TO BE CONSULTED

## FER TO THE LINE MAY BE OFFERED HIM.

Washington, June 6 .- Substantial recognition will be awarded Constructor Hobson for his conduct in the harbor of Santiago, but otion is to be deferred until that young ofer's wishes have been consulted and the Got ernment definitely learns whether he prefers to remain a member of the corps that he has so branch of the Navy, for which he has recently shown a decided preference on several occasions a lieutenant-commander. Advancement of ten numbers, or even one in his own corps, would give him higher rank and pay than his transfer to the line with equal rank would entitle him It to, and unless, therefore, the Department offers him the rank of at least lieutenant it is not be lieved young Hobson would accept the advance

Both the President and Secretary Long have played, together with ability and discretion in essfully his plan of operation, Senate raising them from five to ten numbers ties of chief of his corps, and in later years, by rapid strides, he would stand as a block to a

## TALK OF TRANSFER TO THE LINE

Every commanding officer in the battle of Manila was promoted for meritorious conduct, and if what they did won for them advancement lifor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, Cal., does not secure some more decided reward than | riedly telegraphed. There are some objections in the way of promoting Constructor Hobson in his own corps, of the Monadnock, but should be off in the being assigned to line duty. Since it consists of comparatively few members, his promotion would work serious hardships to a number of those over whose heads he would be advanced. while if he were appointed to the line the interest of none would be sacrificed, and in the long run his reward would be greater.

The Navy Department has already considered the question of showing its appreciation of Sampson has given special orders that in case young Hobson's courageous act, but has decided where the heroes of the Merrimac are impris- motion until his wishes have been consulted. An informal discussion between Chief Constructor Highborn and Assistant Secretary companied by the statement that Lieutenant Alien this morning developed for the first time. Hobson and his men were confined there. This so far as the Department knows, that young tunity for displaying those attributes possessed by him, which, the line men say, can be better developed and exercised in their branch of the service than in the merely scientific department of the Navy. Among Hobson's colleagues there is a firm conviction that if the Department ofof the list of licutenants, Hobson would rate by at least ten years' promotion classmates now ensigns, and this would result ultimately in his becoming the coungest commodore in ! admiral of the whole service. Financially he would not be benefited even by this transfer, and his salary would be at least \$1,200 less than ne would receive as a naval constructor, a rank that he will attain in any case soon, and which he would secure if promoted only one number by the President.

HOESON'S MERITS AS A WRITER. Although only twenty-eight years of age, Hob-

Santiago from the land side. Calixto Garcia's son has shown remarkable ability as a writer forces hover in the neighborhood, and are freand student of naval science. A few years ago his article on "The Coming War in Europe" won for him favorable mention by the Naval Institute, an organization composed almost exclusively of naval officers and devoted to discussions of naval questions. His subject was regarded as beyond that of so young an officer, but his treatment showed evidence of acute knowledge of it. His tendencies are to the theoretical rather than to the practical; and although admitted to be one of the most brilliant naval architects in the Navy, he has seen less service in practical work at navy yards than most members of his corps. This is in a measure due to Hobson's troubles in getting along with some of his superiors at naval stations on account of his disinclination to be subordinated. For a short time he served at the New-York Navy Yard, but he and the constructor there disagreed on some professional point, and Hobson was ordered to Newport News, and later became involved in a controversy with the senior constructor, which led to his detachment

# DEWEY'S PLANS WORKING WELL

Tribune.

INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES CONDUCTING ACTIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SPANISH FORCES.

SEVERAL VICTORIES WON AND MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Washington, June 6 .- The Navy Department posted the following bulletin this

"Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavité during the last week. They have won several victories, taken prisoners about 1,800 men, fifty officers, of the Spanish troops not native. The arsenal of Cavité has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports."

## NEWS FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY INSURGENTS NEAR MANILA

HE TELLS OF IMPORTANT SUCCESSES BY THE INSURGENTS AT MANILA.

Washington, June 6.-After a lot of conflict mors of naval engagements, the landing partment, there came at the close of the day

corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spanlards which appeared at one time to be threat-

the limited resources of the Admiral in the mat-

## MONADNOCK HURRIED TO MANILA.

Washington, June gave orders to-day that the double-turreted monof ten numbers for at least two officers, the should be made ready to sail for Manila within admirers of Hobson will not be satisfied if he | ten days, and the necessary orders were hur-

The Monterey will not wait for the company even if he preferred remaining in it instead of course of a few hours under the convoy of the procure another merchant ship to accompany the Monadnock on her 6,000-mile voyage. The Monadnock is a most powerful double-turreted monitor. With twin screws and 3,000 horsepower engines, she is easily able to make twelve and a half knots an hour. Built on the general lines of the Amphitrite, she has better engines

and more power than that monitor. She carries four 10-inch guns in two turrets, besides two 4-inch rapid-fire guns in a casemate, and a numerous secondary battery. Her coal capacity is 250 tons in bunkers, and almost as much stowage room can be found on the decks. Consequently, the Monadnock has the ability to make a longer cruise than the Monterey without replenishing her coal supply, yet her capacity is still too small to permit her to make the passage from Honolulu to the Philippines unaided.

With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be fully able to take care of himself, even should the much-talked-of Cadiz fleet undertake to attack him in Manila Harbor. The monitors at their maximum draw only 141/2 feet of water, or 10 feet less than the battle-ship Pelayo, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water where the Spanish battleship could not possibly reach them, and hammer away at the latter to their hearts' content, presenting themselves so small a mark as to render it difficult for the Spanish gunners to reply effectively.

There is no doubt entertained of the Monadnock's seaworthiness,, for before being reconstructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, she made the entire voyage from the Delaware clear around the Horn to San Francisco, a voyage longer than that made by the Oregon.

## WANT AGUINALDO, DEAD OR ALIVE.

Manila, May 29, via Hong Kong, June 6. Many natives will try to secure the large reward the Government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have

THE CENTENNIAL TO BE RE-EXAMINED.

Washington, June 6.-In view of the newspaper reports that the vessel Centennial, chartered by the War Department as a transport for the Manila expedition, is unseaworthy, Assistant Secretary Melklejohn to-day telegraphed the agents of the Department at San Francisco to have another and a thorough inspection made of the ship. If the assertions regarding the unfitness of the vessel for service are borne out by the examination the charter will be cancelled. It was intended by the Department that the Centennia! should form one of the fleet of vessels to compose the second expedition to the

Diamonds at auction, on unique terms. Buyers have 24 hours to examine goods before paying for them. 11 and 2 daity. The Johnston Jewelry Co., IT Union Square. J. H. French, auctioneer.—Advt.

MAKE VIGOROUS ATTACK ON SPAN-IARDS ON LEFT BRANCH OF THE ZAPOTE.

Hong Kong, June 6 .- The correspondent of The Associated Press at Manila, under date of June

"I have traversed the whole region of fight prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly and at Bacoor, the same distance south. To the

which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their move ments with fire balloons.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig River

"To the northward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been

ng on the Zapote River, between Baccor and campaign was fought last Tuesday (May 81). The insurgents attacked on the left branch of the Zapote waded across amid a typhoon, ed the banks for several miles along, and carried the Spanish trenches with knives

Yesterday (June 1) they tried the right branch the Zapote, but failed. The Spanlards employed artillery all day, but no casualties are

A NETWORK OF AMBUSCADES.

The country is densely wooded and swampy sides shoot aimlessly I got in the middle of the firing, but nobody was hurt.

rican warships at Cavité. Moreover, they say it is necessary to save their energies for the

"Meanwhile the neighborhood of Manila is an

penetrable network of ambuscades. naval defeat here. They explain that their squadron was vastly outclassed, and are confimined to fight to the end as the ships did.

Evidently they will never learn commonsense until Manila is annihilated by street and

The insurgents raided a railway station ten miles to the north of Manila, and killed three Brutus. The Navy Department will immediately priests and an officer. There has also been a pitched battle at a Spanish post south of Manila, pent Cavité, the result being that the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were 150.

At Manila the work of constructing defences goes on, and there are sandbag breastworks in all directions. The Americans are always using their searchlights, but they never interfere with the work on the defences. The Spaniards be-

lieve that they are short on ammunition, The Governor has issued a proclamation offering the natives great concessions, and declaring that the Americans will be powerless on

INSURGENTS STEADILY ADVANCING.

Meanwhile the insurgents are steadily advancing along the coast, supported by the United States gunboat Petrel, and are driving the Spaniards into Manila. They have captured five important positions nine miles from the city, and over 400 Spaniards have been killed. Four thousand Spanish reinforcements have been sent, but it is asserted that Aguinaldo will enter the city by June 1. A bombardment

will be avoided, if possible. The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line, simultaneously and with great slaughter. There has been flerce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon

which is raging. The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing.

To-day the insurgents held Malabon, Tarlac and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven

A native regiment, under Colonel Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents.

The Governor has issued a despairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to terms, and meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats, testing the drawbuidges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

I visited Cavité without the Spaniards know ing it, and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers, the others natives. All were well treated.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow "hordes of passionate and semi-savages to storm a civilized metropo-Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival

of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malete River, seven miles south of Manila. If they attempt to cross the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

The foreigners have held a public meeting, and two steamers are ready at a moment's notice to

Continued on fourth page